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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1838.

We conclude to-day the very interesting letter from our valued correspondent, John Smith, of Dardanelle, Missouri, and bespeak for it the attentive perusal of our patrons.

TOBACCO—The Tobacco crop of the present season, as far as we can learn, will be short in quantity and inferior in quality, and if such should be the case, unless the stock on hand in this country and Europe should be unusually great, we should think it would be the part of prudence in the holders of the article not to be in a hurry to force their respective stocks into the market, as from the causes we have stated above, a greatly appreciated value must be imparted to the better sorts.

A LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT—Having heard some days since that a neighbor of ours had sown a very large quantity of wheat upon a lot of land, we paid him a visit, and was pointed out the piece of ground, which we measured, and found it to contain 180 perches, equal to 1 acre 20 perches, being 10 perches wide and 18 perches long. The quantity of wheat raised on it, this season, was 51 bushels. Last year the same piece of ground was in wheat, and there was grown thereon 12 bushels and 1 peck. The product of last year, to the acre, was 38 bushels, 3 pecks, 3 gallons and 2 gills; that of the present year is 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. These products, it will be perceived, have been realized two years successively on the same ground, with the same grain, and show an increase upon that of the first year of 7 bushels and 2 pecks; thus proving that, though as a general rule it is wrong to repeat the same crop two years in succession, yet under a favorable concurrence of circumstances, it may advantageously be done. The manure used both years was night soil, sparingly, but generously applied. The

variety of wheat grown both years was the smooth white.

STIMULATING MANURES.—We copy into our journal to-day, an instructive article upon this subject, and feel that we need not commend it to the notice of our agricultural friends, as its importance will challenge and secure for it the attention of every intelligent reader. It is from the pen of Count Chaptal, a man endeared to the friends of husbandry by his profound and enlightened attainments in agricultural chymistry—by his ardent zeal in the cause of the soil—and last though not least, by his long experience as a successful practical farmer.

CATTLE'S HEALTH.—If you wish to preserve your cattle's health, always keep a mixture of *tar* and *salt* in equal proportions in a trough where they can have constant access to it. This should be renewed once a week in winter and twice a week in summer.

SMITH'S LIME-SPREADER.

We have before noticed the invention of a machine for spreading lime by our ingenious fellow-citizen, Francis H. Smith, Esq., and revert to it again in consequence of the repeated applications that have, of late, been made to us for information as to its efficiency and cost. To speak then first of its efficiency. There is no doubt in our mind, and we believe there is none in the mind of any person who has seen it in operation, but that it is a most useful machine,—one that is eminently calculated to promote the object for which it is intended, and that it not only economises time, but does the work better than it can possibly be done by hand.

One of the most desirable things aimed at in liming, is the *equal distribution* of the mineral over every part of the field, and this, it must be admitted by all candid persons, cannot be effected by shovel-spreading, as with all the care and precaution that may be taken, inequality will ensue in despite of the best directed efforts.

Again, it is almost impossible, by such spreading, to regulate the quantity sown on the acre, and hence disappointments often occur to the mortification and cost of farmers.

The injurious effects, too, of the old method of spreading, upon the lungs and eyes of those engaged in such work, have always been subjects of regret, if they have not restricted the use of this generous agent in the fertilization of the soil.

We are happy to say, that one and all of these objections have been completely obviated by Mr. Smith's machine, and that by it the following results are produced.

1. Owing to the beautiful and nice mathematical arrangement of the several parts of this machine, it is perfectly practicable to distribute any given quantity of lime evenly and equally over every part of the field; such is the equality of the operation that the ground after the work is done is covered with as much nicety as if the distribution had been effected by patient laborers from hand-sieves.

2. By the substitution of different cog-wheels, the machine may be so-regulated as to spread 50, 75, 100, or 150 bushels of lime upon the acre, as may best suit the views of the farmer; and any of these quantities may be distributed with the greatest nicety and exactitude.

3. From the peculiar construction of the machinery, no disagreeable effects result to the workman while engaged in their labor, as but little dust arises, and that which does, is left behind by the cart, so that the laborers are not at all incommoded thereby.

The above advantages we have pointed out, will, we are sure, be considered as important *desiderata* by all intelligent farmers; but independent of these, there is another of great moment—We allude to the superior despatch with which the work can be done. Two hands with a cart and horse can spread an acre an hour with perfect ease.

The reader, we hope, will be able to comprehend the principle and construction of the spreader on perusing the following description.

It is a neatly made cart, adapted to either one or two horses. In the bottom of it, about a foot in the rear of the axle, a hopper is formed, within which two rollers, reaching from side to side, revolve by means of cog-gearing, moved by a cog-wheel located upon one of the hubs. The rollers are made of iron, one of which is fluted to the

[October 4, 1838]

depth of about three-fourths of an inch; the other is smooth. one of these rollers is borne upwards by a spring, which is of great strength, but which is so constructed as to give way, or recede back whenever a stone too hard to be crushed presents itself for passage between the rollers. This is an object of great value, as it not only provides against a stoppage of the machinery, and consequently saves time, but preserves the machinery itself from injury.

The machinery is simple; easily kept in order, and may be repaired by any common country smith.

It is calculated for spreading lime, either dry or wet, (stone or shell,) ashes, marl, or ground bones.

When not used as a lime-spreader, by fitting in a slide, which also accompanies the cart, it may be used for all other farm or market purposes.

The price of the cart, together with its machinery, including the two cylinders for dry and wet lime, is \$110, a sum which should not be considered an object with any agriculturist who has a farm of a hundred acres or more to lime, as it would pay for itself in a single season in the saving of labor, besides doing the work infinitely better than in the old way.

A GOOD SALE OF DURHAMS—Three calves, 2 bulls and a heifer, were sold last week from Mr. Beltzhoover's establishment for \$750. One of the bull calves was $\frac{3}{4}$ hs grade Durham, the other two were full bred. Their respective ages were 14 months, 6 months and 4 months, and the whole we learn were bought for the south. It is but last week we recorded the sale of three others from the same establishment for the same destination, and we record this latter fact with the more pleasure, as it is to us very gratifying evidence of the existence of a most laudable spirit among southern farmers and planters to improve their stock of cattle. And while we are thus discharging a duty in recording this sale, we may be permitted to ask agriculturists generally, in what they could make better investments than in such stock? How could they employ their time and means to greater advantage? A calf of the common breed of cattle of the ages of these would bring from 15 to \$30, according to his respective promise, while an improved short-horn, which takes but little if any more care, readily commands from \$200 to \$300. This simple fact we hope may serve to awaken our agricultural brethren to the importance of entering the lists as competitors for prizes so worthy of being won. Independently of the consideration of their being more valuable in a pecuniary point of view, the Durhams possess other

advantages of moment over the common breeds. The males come to maturity for beef at least two years earlier—weigh more, and yield more beef—are more docile—easier handled—and generally speaking the females give more and richer milk, and are therefore better adapted to the purposes of the dairy.

The following is an extract from a letter from Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

"I have negotiated my South Carolina rail-road loan for two millions with great despatch, and on the most advantageous terms, and have been treated with the utmost kindness by all persons with whom I have had any thing to do, in this great and glorious country, from which we have reason to be proud that we have sprung."

MICHIGAN—It is stated that the state of Michigan has a surplus of one million bushels of wheat for exportation the present year. This fact, if it be one, reflects great credit upon the agricultural skill, industry, and enterprise of the people of this infant member of the republic, and should serve to teach those of the old states a lesson, by which, if they are wise, they may profit.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

No inconsiderable portion of the time of the publishers of this paper is occupied, almost daily, in answering letters of inquiry, generally as to particular facts interesting to the individuals who write them, but of comparatively little concern to us. We do our best, however, to comply with the requests of all of them, when we can do so with any sort of regard to our own pursuits and engagements. Of this class of claims upon our time is the following letter, received yesterday from a mercantile house in London, of which we have no other knowledge than what this letter affords. We shall send them with pleasure so much of the information which they ask for as is within our reach. As, however, the information, if of value to them, may be acceptable also to our own mercantile readers, we annex, for their information, a copy of our answer to it:—*Nat. Intel.*

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1838.

Gentlemen: We applied to Mr. Stevenson, in the hope that he could furnish us with the return of the number of hogsheads of tobacco exported from the United States for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1837; but, after having searched through his various Congressional Reports, he found that such particulars were not in his possession. This gentleman informed us that, if we wrote you, he had no doubt you would favor us with a copy—The article of tobacco is one of great interest with us, and if you would forward us a copy each year, as soon as published, of the quantity annually exported, we should feel greatly obliged.

We wish to know the number of hogsheads actually exported from the United States to foreign countries, as also the number sent coastwise, distinguishing tobacco from tobacco stalks or stems, if practicable.

We are, gentlemen, your most obed't servt's,
To Messrs. GALES & SEATON, Washington,

Office of National Intelligencer,
September 25, 1838.

Gentlemen: In reply to your letter of the 9th ultimo, we have the pleasure to inform you, that, according to the Treasury Statements, the export of Tobacco from the United States to Foreign Ports, for the year ending on the 30th September, 1837, amounted in quantity to one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty-two hogsheads, of which there were shipped direct to England 20,723 hogsheads, to Scotland 1010, and to Gibraltar 4242; to the Hanse towns and other parts of Germany 28,863 hogsheads; to Holland 22,780 hogsheads; to French ports 9,853; and to Belgium 2,138; the residue being dispersed to ports all over the world.

You say nothing of manufactured Tobacco—it may not be amiss to add, that the export of that article, for the same period, amounted, in estimated value, to \$3,615,591; of which the largest export (viz. \$1,262,340) was to the British North American colonies.

Of the exportation coastwise no return is made from the Treasury to Congress.

This information is extracted from an annual document, prepared in conformity to law, laid before Congress usually in March or April of each year, entitled "Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States," and which comprises annually upwards of 300 tabular pages, of which it would be worth while, through some one of your New York friends, to obtain a copy yearly, as we cannot give you, annually, the information which we now furnish with pleasure.

Yours, respectfully, &c.
Messrs. — & —, London.

THE TOBACCO TRADE—We were led into an error in our last in stating the Exports of Manufactured Tobacco in money instead of quantity.—The quantity exported in the last year was 3,615,591 pounds, and not of the value of so many dollars, as stated.

Whilst upon the subject of the Exports of Tobacco, it may be satisfactory to some of our readers to know how the export of the last year compares with the exportation of preceding years. The number of hogsheads exported during the twelve preceding years, was, in round numbers, as follows:

In 1825,	75,000	In 1831,	86,000
1826,	64,000	1832,	106,000
1827,	100,000	1833,	83,000
1828,	96,000	1834,	87,000
1829,	77,000	1835,	94,000
1830,	83,000	1836,	89,000

This is exclusive of the Manufactured Tobacco exported, which averages about 3,000,000 lbs. say 3000 hogsheads annually.—*Nat. Intel.*

This part of the country has perhaps seldom if ever experienced so severe a drought as prevails at present, and has continued during several weeks. Fortunately for the farming interest, it did not commence until the small grain and grass harvest had been completed; and corn had so far matured before it became severe, that it will probably shorten none but very late planted crops, if any

are injured by it. We are told by those who have both knowledge and experience in the raising of tobacco, that we have had no finer season for that crop. The streams of water are, however, generally dried up, or so fast disappearing that in some places both the people and their stock of cattle are suffering inconvenience for want of water, and we have at present no indications of approaching rain, by which to supply that indispensable article. A gentleman who has lived long in the country, and whose business calls him often abroad, told us several days since, that there had not been so little water in the streams for many years.—*Bowling Green (Mo.) Journal.*

LETTER FROM DARDENNE, Mo.

CONCLUDED.

As to the manner of putting in or covering seed wheat, I must beg permission to dissent from the plan recommended by Dr. McWhorter, in his address to the Agricultural Society of Richmond County, and published in No. 17 of the current vol. of the F. and G. The Dr. gives a decided preference to the harrow, for putting in the seed; this I think is a mistake; according to my experience, which is fully corroborated, by extensive and minute observation, the plough is to be preferred to the harrow; on the contrary, I consider it an indispensable implement, both in preparing the ground for the seed, and putting the ground in proper condition, after the seed is sown and ploughed in. And, that in this last operation, it should always pass in the same direction the plough does. On clay lands, it is indispensable that the wheat be put in with the plough, with the mould board plough, and that there be water-furrows at short intervals, and that they be open and free from all obstruction, so that surface water be carried off with as little delay and as perfectly as possible, and cross-harrowing would, in a great measure, defeat this end by choking up the furrows. But even on clay land, where a green crop or a sod has been recently turned under, I put in with the harrow, not because I expect the best crop from that mode of putting in, because that is not the fact, but the reverse is; but, because I do not choose to expose this undecomposed vegetable matter, to direct atmospheric influences and suffer a large proportion of it to be evaporated, and carried off by the winds to seed plants at a distance that never could benefit me, but to keep it in reserve to sustain plants in future on the spot from which I shall derive the exclusive benefit. As to the proper time for sowing wheat, men differ, as they do on all subjects; very early sown wheat, it is conceded generally comes through an unfavorable winter, better than late sown, but then it is more, much more liable to destruction from Hessian fly, and if it should escape the fly, it never improves or tillers as well in the spring, as the late sown, and is, I believe, uniformly smaller strawed and shorter headed than late sown wheat, and so far as my personal observation has enabled me to determine, very early sown wheat never does, under any circumstances, make a full crop; yet, from its greater certainty of maintaining itself through the winter here, which is the great desideratum with us, it is advisable to sow a part of the crop early, say about the 1st of September, and the remainder in the last days of

September, and the first eight days of October, and if postponed much beyond this last period, defer until the latter part of November, as in this last case the nutriment contained in the seed, will not be exhausted by the plant until spring, and if the young plant be hove upwards by the frost, it will carry the elements of subsistence with it.

As to the manures for wheat land, according to my experience, ashes is to be preferred to all other substances. In May, 1835, I ploughed under the first clover that I had sown, I hauled out and spread upon the grass, all the manure I could command, consisting of four different kinds, viz: stable manure, the most, but not all of which was unfermented; sheep pen manure, unfermented, a large amount of stack yard manure, consisting of straw and other offals of the grain crops in all stages of decomposition, and lastly, about thirty ox-cart loads of leached ashes, the greater portion of which had lain exposed to the weather for several years, and as I supposed much deteriorated in quality on that account, they were spread pretty thick, the whole turned under with the grass, and each kind producing a most excellent crop of corn, the ashes at least equal to any. I raised three successive crops of corn on the ground, and took off the last one at the ground last fall, and put in a crop of wheat; that part of the field manured with ashes produced the largest, the handsomest, and the heaviest wheat, that I have ever seen harvested. The sheep manure also produced very fine crop of beautiful wheat, but not equal to the ashes. The stable manure too did very well, but the straw manure scarcely told at all in the wheat crop. In December, 1836, I hauled out 7 or 8 loads of ashes that were in my way, and spread them on grass land that was infested with a fine spiny native grass in spots, that was choking out the clover and timothy, and it resuscitated those grasses and enabled them to overcome and effectually exterminate the little pest, (no sort of stock will feed upon it,) and where even a shovel full of the ashes was thrown, a most luxuriant crop of clover was produced; after taking off the crop of hay, and permitting the after path to grow from 6 to 9 inches high, it was turned under and sown to wheat, and at harvest, and for two months previous, a stranger might have stood at the distance of two hundred yards from the field, and picked out a very short land, on which a load of ashes had been spread, so superior was the wheat there; but for want of room and time, this subject must be dismissed. We have been too dry and hot here for the most of vegetable crops; Irish potatoes are worthless, and cabbages not much better; turnips minus, beets, indifferent; parsnips and carrots do.; melons, have superabounded; and sweet potatoes will probably be tolerable. The country unusually healthy.

P. S. As evidence of the goodness of our corn crop, I make this P. S. to relate the fact, that not a single stalk of corn can be found in my entire crop, of more than thirty acres, that has not a respectable ear on it. I had searched, myself, repeatedly in vain, for a blank, and mentioned the circumstance to a neighbor to-day, who was here, and cultivates bottom, and has a most contemptible opinion of prairie land, and sent him through my crop to hunt a blank, and he returned, after a thorough search, without finding one. J. S.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.
To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR:—Last fall I obtained from London, Le Couteur's treatise on wheat, which, having read, I am convinced it ought to be laid before the Agriculturists of the United States.

At first, I intended to reprint the book entire and offer it for sale; but finding myself too much engaged to attend to the republication, I send it herewith to you that it may find its way to the wheat growers through the columns of the "Cabinet," provided you deem it an eligible subject for your useful paper.

Deeming, as I always have, the improvement of the soil and of the mind the most important of the interests of my country, I take great pleasure in thus contributing my mite to the former of these grand objects, whilst, as you know, I daily devote my time and humble powers to the advancement of the latter in preparation of her young citizens for future usefulness.

Your friend, respectfully,
I. I. HITCHCOCK.

We take great pleasure in availing ourselves of the opportunity offered us, by the politeness of Mr. HITCHCOCK, of laying before our readers the valuable treatise on wheat, referred to in the above letter. The work, since it has been placed in our hands, has been examined by several judicious and intelligent individuals, among whom were two eminent wheat growers; they all agreed as to its great merit, and united in recommending its republication. This we could not do conveniently in a separate form—and as it was deemed advisable to give it as extensive a circulation as possible, and as the subject is one in which all our readers are interested, we resolved to republish it in the present volume of the Farmer's Cabinet.

We learn from the dedication of this volume that Mr. Le Couteur's collection consisted of one hundred and fifty varieties, or sorts. Of course, some would thrive better than others in the particular soils and situations adapted to each. One ear of a superior variety, which he sowed, grain by grain, and suffered to tiller apart, produced 4lb. 4 oz of wheat; whereas another ear, of an inferior sort, treated in the same manner, produced only one pound ten ounces, is a proof that it is of paramount importance to select the most productive and farinaceous sorts for seed. It is therefore obvious, that a farmer who would have sown his entire crop with the last named variety, would have lost much, whereas the superior variety would have obtained him a large profit. Wheat growers will, we trust, bear this always in mind.

The facts given in the little work, we are now about to transplant to the pages of the Cabinet, are the result of five successive years' researches and close application. The writer recommends that if experiments are to be made on his suggestions, that they should first be on a small scale, and consequently they are attended with no hazard. In agriculture the results of experiments are necessarily tedious.

The great first principle which our author endeavors to advocate, is the proper adaptation of varieties of wheat, to the various soils and climate, since it is the suitability of each sort to each soil, that will enable the farmer to reap a profit by

sowing one variety, when he would be unable to do so, by attempting to grow another of a seemingly better sort.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.

By John Le Couteur.

WHEAT,—ITS ORIGIN AND VARIETIES.

It is not my intention to write an elaborate treatise on this subject, which, although interesting to the learned and scientific reader, would be of no practical utility to the farmer. It may, nevertheless, not be wholly uninteresting to look back a little into the history of wheat.

We learn from the sacred volume, that it was of the earliest culture, "In the sweat of the face shalt thou eat bread." It is therefore to be presumed that what was coeval with the creation, and that upwards of a thousand years before the Christian era, some improvement in its culture, and some knowledge of a superior variety; had been attained, by the circumstance of its being stated, that "Judah traded in wheat of Minnith," perhaps meaning that such wheat of Minnith, was held to be in superior estimation. This may be the most ancient designation for any particular growth of wheat, the superiority of which, at that early period had engaged public attention. Columella, who wrote about the time of our Lord, makes some interesting remarks on wheat. "The chief and the most profitable corns for men, are common wheat, and bearded wheat. We have known several kinds of wheat; but of these we must chiefly sow what is called the red wheat, because it excels both in weight and brightness.

The white wheat must be placed in the second rank, of which the best sort in bread is deficient in weight.

"The Trimestrian shall be the third, which husbandmen are mighty glad to make use of; for when, by reason of great rains, or any other cause, the early sowing has been omitted, they have recourse to this for their relief; it is a kind of white wheat. Pliny says, that this is the most delicious and the daintiest of any sort of wheat, exceeding white, but without much substance or strength, only proper for moist tracts of land, such as those of Italy, and some parts of Gaul, that it ripens equally, and that there is no sort of corn that suffers delay less, because it is so tender, that such ears of it that are ripe presently shed their grains; but in the stalk, it is in less danger than any other corn, for it holds its ear always upright, and does not contain the dews, which occasion blasting and mildew.

"The other sorts of wheat are altogether superfluous, unless any man has a mind to indulge a manifold variety, and a vain glorious fancy.

"But, of bearded wheat, we have commonly seen four sorts in use; namely, that which is called Clusinian, of a shining, bright, white color, a bearded wheat, which is called Venuculum, one sort of it is of a fiery red color, and another sort of it is white; but they are both heavier than the Clusinian. The Trimestrian, or that of three month's growth, which is called Halicastrum; and this is the chief, both for its weight and goodness. But these sorts, both of ordinary common wheat, and of bearded wheat, must, for these reasons, be kept by husbandmen, because it rarely happens

that any land is so situated that we can content ourselves with one sort of seed, some part of it happening, contrary to our expectation, to be wet or dry. But common wheat thrives best in a dry place, and bearded wheat is less affected by moisture."

Hence it appears the Romans were aware of the property of selecting their wheat, and that it was then believed, that winter or beardless wheat was best suited to dry uplands, and bearded wheat to low, or moist lands.

In addition to the winter wheats, some of which he states to be bearded, he distinctly alludes to Trimestrian, or spring wheat, of which I shall speak hereafter.

In Gerard's Herbal, printed in London, 1660, only five kinds of wheat are enumerated, which are thus spoken of:—

"1. *Triticum Spica Mutica*, white wheat. This kind of wheat, which Lobelius, distinguishing it by the eare, calleth *Spica Mutica*, is the most principal of all other, whose eares are altogether bare and naked, without awnes, orchaffie beards.

"2. The second kind of wheat, in root, stalks, joints, and blades, is like the precedent, differing only in eare, and number of grains, wherefore this kinde doth abound, having an eare consisting of many ranks, which seemeth to make the eare double or square. The root and grain is like the other, but not bare and naked, but bristled or bearded, with many small and sharp eiles, or awnes, not unlike to those of barley.

"3. Flat wheat is like unto the other kinds of wheat, in leaves, stalks and roots, but is bearded with rough and sharp eiles, wherein consists the difference. (I know not what our author means by flat wheat, but I conjecture it to be the long rough eared wheat, which hath blueish eares when it is ripe, in other things resembling the ordinary red wheat.)

"4. The fourth kinde is like the last described, and thus differeth from it, in that this kinde hath many eares, coming forth of one great eare, and the beards hereof be shorter than of the former kinde.

"5. Bright wheat is like the second before described, and differeth from it in that this kinde is four square, somewhat bright and shining, the other not.

"I think it a very fit thing (he states in a note) too add in this place a rare observation, of the transmutation of one species into another, in plants, yet none that I have read have observed, that two several graines, perfect in each respect, did grow at any time in one eare, the which I saw this year 1632, in an eare of white wheat, which was found by my very good friend Master John Goodyer, a man second to none in industrie and searching of plants, nor in his judgment or knowledge of them. This eare of wheat was as large and faire as most are, and about the middle three or fourne perfect oats in all respects: which being harts to be found, I held very worthy of setting downe, for some reasons, not to be insisted upon in this place."

He also entertained the opinion, that, wheat "in a moist and darke soile, degenerateth sometime to be of another kind."

The singular fact mentioned above, relates to the chapter on the disposition of wheat to sport; but I have copied it as I found it. I principally wished to show how few varieties were then

known, and how indistinctly they were described.

Modern writers have merely designated a number of varieties, but no attempt appears to have ever been made to class them correctly, or to ascertain their relative values by comparison.

In Sinclair's "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis" forty-two of the cultivated varieties are enumerated, as winter or spring wheats, according to the arrangement of Linnaeus, which this illustrious writer has merely given as a sort of botanical classification. The *Maison Rustique*, for 1835, enumerates thirty-nine varieties; and although a short notice is given of them, it is by no means sufficient, as their farinaceous qualities are not explained, nor is the classification, according to Professor La Gasca's* notions, as he called all bearded wheats, spring wheats; though he admitted many of them would be increased in produce, by being sown as winter wheats, and that many winter wheats might be made as late, and produce as much as spring wheats.

It is a classification of wheat, pointing out the relative value, of varieties, in their quantity of meal, the weight of bran and pollards, with the weight of straw of each, and their adaptation to soils which is now required.

That this would be a desideratum, no one I imagine will deny; but that it requires time, attention, and perseverance, to make such discoveries, will also be conceded, when it is stated that I already possess upwards of one hundred and fifty varieties, or sub-varieties.

FAULTS IN ORDINARY PRACTICE.

It may be useful, first to point out the defects, in the present practice of husbandry with respect to wheat. The usual mode, with the best farmers, is to purchase seed wheat, where it is supposed to be clean, and pure, by the last expression, meaning wheat of one sort, or as little mixed as possible. But the ordinary practice, with those who may be said to supply the nation, is to procure seed wheat, where it can be got cheapest, without regard to mixture or purity, provided the sample is good, and appears likely to grow; others do worse, and imagine, that poor lean shrivelled wheat, the refuse of their own stock, or some coming from a distance, as a change, is all that is required to ensure a crop. Other carelessness, previous to, or after culture, need not here be treated of, as that would equally affect the best, as well as the worst seed.—One observation it would be well to make now, that the old practice of putting fresh manure to land intended for wheat, is decidedly dangerous, inasmuch as it tends to produce much grass or straw, and less grain, which grain is also of a dark and coarse nature. Stable dung should be applied plentifully the preparatory crop, and when lime or ashes are not procurable for the wheat crop, the early and free use of the hoe will supply their loss in a great measure; but none save decomposed stable dung should be applied to wheat, if that manure be necessary. This

*Professor La Gasca, Curator of the Royal Gardens at Madrid, whose extensive collections of the varieties of wheat and botanical researches into its nature as a plant, chiefly scientific and theoretical, led the author to make practical experiments on the growth and properties of wheat as a nutriment, which has already led to important results.

is merely stated as a general observation, as there may be soils which without manure, would be wholly unproductive. The experience of the writer being at present chiefly limited to what are commonly held to be good soils.

The writer, in 1831, thought his crops were tolerable yet on Professor La Gasca walking through them, he selected from them twenty-three sorts, of which, some have since been discovered to be 3 weeks later in ripening than the others. Hence, I repeat, it must be obvious, that corn harvested in an unequal state of ripeness, cannot be the best for the purpose of making bread,—when the greater part of the grain has been reaped in the state the farmer considered was fittest for the miller; whilst the lesser part has been either in a milky state, or much over ripe, or some in states, between both.

It must be obvious, that the greatest quantity of farina, or meal, is not obtained from wheat reaped in this manner; the largest quantity would be obtained, when every ear produced that fine, plump, thin-skinned, coffee-like looking grain which evidently contains much meal, in a delicate, transparent, thincoated bran, such as some Dantzig, selected from the *high-mixed* produces.

Hence it is assumed, that to have the best bread from any variety of wheat, is to have it pure, that supposing it to be grown on a level space, with one exposition, it will all ripen at the same time, slight differences being allowed for variation of soil, subsoil, or accidental unequal distribution of manure; but, speaking generally, it will ripen equally. Such variety, therefore, having ripened alike, will probably, if grown on the good Kentish, Essex, Devonshire, or other soils specially adapted to the growth of corn, be (if reaped at the proper moment) in that exact state of plump, round form, which promises the greatest quantity of flour. I must here observe, that the cause why so much wheat appears to have many shrivelled, lean, ill grown grains, in it, arises often from the unequal growth of the many varieties that lurk in the pest crop.

Much has been judiciously written on the growth and cultivation of wheat, improvement in those farms where care has been taken, perceptible even to superficial observers; but no writer has yet called the attention of the agricultural world to the cultivation of pure sorts, originating from one single grain. It is contended that this has been the root of all the evil; many have attempted to begin well, but few if any have thought of commencing from the original, and persevering in keeping it pure.

This idea struck the author so powerfully on the first conversation he had with Professor La Gasca, that it has never quitted him. His project was considered visionary and unattainable. Old farmers said, that as no farmer in the world had ever thought of separating and classing wheat, it could not be done, it was impossible to get a pure crop! The bees would mix the farina, mice would mix the grains, birds would do the same; if it had been feasible, it would have been tried before. Corn factors assured him that the climate of England was not calculated for the growth of such fine skinned wheat as that of Dantzig, Volynia and Sandomir. Professor La Gasca alone perceived and approved of the author's project.

The learned Professor had been theoretically

employed in the classification and scientific examination of wheat as a plant, in the research and consideration of all its varieties; but it had escaped him to consider it in its properties, with relation to the food of man. This practical view the author took of it, and he determined to attempt to discover which were the most farinaceous and productive varieties, by comparing their characters and produce, one with another.

(To be Continued.)

From Chaptal's Agricultural Chymistry. OF STIMULUS MANURES.

[The nature and action of manures explained and illustrated by M. John Anthony Chaptal, Count of Chanteloup, Peer of France, member of the institute, &c.]

[CONTINUED.]

I have hitherto spoken only of those manures which contain, at the same time with aliment necessary for vegetation, the salts which are inseparable from them; and which pass, in a state of solution, into the organs of plants to stimulate their action. I shall now speak particularly of these salts, explaining in what manner they act, and how their utility in vegetable economy differs materially from that of the alimentary principles; and showing that they can often be so employed as to increase the activity of vegetation.

It appears from the result of the critical experiments which Mr. Saussure has made upon the substances, that the salts and extracts, when dissolved in water, are absorbed by the roots of plants.

The absorption of hurtful salts is easy and abundant, in proportion as the plant is languishing, sickly, or mutilated. From this principle, established by experiments, it follows that the absorption of fluids and salts by the plants is not a passive and purely physical faculty; but one which is determined by those laws of vitality, which govern the plant during life. It is only when the power of these laws is weakened by a sick or languishing state of the plant, that external agents can act upon it in an absolute manner.—Plants do not draw in indifferently, or in the same quantity all substances which can be held in solution by water; they absorb, from preference, those which are least viscous.

From the preceding statements, it is rational to conclude, that plants do not maintain a strictly passive state in regard to their aliments; but that to a certain degree they have a preference, and taste, respecting them; and that the physical law predominates, to the injury of the vital organization, in proportion to the sickly or languishing condition of the plant.

All the soft and fibrous portions of plants, are evidently the product of the elaboration carried on by their organs, of the juices and gasses by which they are nourished. The saline particles, which plants contain, are unchanged, and such are furnished by the soil.

Whatever may be the variety of products presented to us by the vegetable kingdom, the elements which compose them are few in number.—They contain only oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and azote, combined in an immense variety of proportions; some hundredths more or less, in the proportions of these constituent principles,

often cause an astonishing difference in the character of their products. It is this which occasions the slightest alteration produced in the organs to give rise to new compounds; bearing no resemblance to the first.

No one has ever disputed that the juices, the oils, the resins, the fibric, and other essential parts of vegetation, are the result of the action of the different organs of plants; and that the elements composing them were those of the bodies by which they are nourished, and which each combines in a manner peculiar to itself, and fitted to its own organization. There is, in all this, nothing like creation, but simply decomposition upon one side, and upon the other, a new combination of the elements, in different proportions.

Many philosophers, in other instances very correct, have asserted that plants themselves form, even by the act of vegetation, salts and earths, but as science has advanced, it has been ascertained that none of the experiments cited by them have been made with exactness. Some have watered plants with distilled water; others have raised them in washed sand; nearly all have allowed free access to the air to them; many have analyzed, with a certain degree of care, the soil upon which they raised these plants; and nearly all have concluded, that the salts and earth which they found in them, and of which they could demonstrate neither the existence, nor even the quantity if found, in the different substances concurring to produce vegetation, must be the work of the plant. But does not the after disturbed atmosphere frequently change the salts, and the earths, which it deposits upon plants? Does not the dust which it carries, alight upon the upper surfaces of leaves and branches? Water, the best distilled, according to the experiments of Davy, contains some alkaline and earthy atoms.

Messrs. Schrade and Braconnot have published the results of their experiments, by which they have been led to believe, that salts and earths are created in the organs of plants; but M. Lassaigne has proved, that the salts and earths, contained in the developed plant, are the same as those that are found in the seeds from which they sprang.

M. Th. De Saussure, whose opinion upon these matters is of great weight, has proved that plants do not create any of these substances.

Besides, if the formation of certain salts be a power of the plant itself, why does not the *salsola* afford more marine salt when it grows at a distance from the sea? Why under the same circumstances, does not the "tamarish" furnish more sulphate of soda? And, finally, why does the *turnsol* remain destitute of salt-petre, if raised upon a soil which does not contain it?

Be this doctrine as it may, there are two practical truths which we do know; the first is, that certain salts enter, if I may so speak, as natural elements into the composition of some plants; since it is found that they languish in earths not containing those substances; and that the plants absorb them abundantly, when they are present. The second is, that the salts ought always to be united with manures; the excellence of which is increased, provided it does not exceed the wants of the plants, and that the action be not too energetic.

I may add, that a plant absorbs, from preference, the salt most analogous to its nature. The sal-

soda, which grows by the side of the tamarisk, sucks up from the earth marine salt; whilst the tamarisk imbibes from it the sulphate of soda. It is proved by the analysis of different kinds, that have been raised upon the same ground, that they do not furnish the same salts, or that, at least, they present a great difference in the qualities they contain.

The salts are necessary to plants; they facilitate the action of their organs so much, that they are often employed without mixture.

Limestone submitted to the action of fire, loses the carbonic acid, which is one of its constituent principles, and the result is a whitish stone, opaque and sonorous, of a sharp and burning taste, absorbing water with noise and heat, and forming with it a paste, which is a perfect *hydrate*. Good limestone may be deprived of 50 per cent of its weight by calcination, but it is seldom that the heat of the kilns is sufficient to deprive it of more than from 35 to 40 per cent. when the carbonate is dry.

As soon as lime is exposed to the air, it absorbs moisture from it with great readiness; gradually cracking and breaking in pieces. It likewise absorbs the carbonic acid contained in the atmosphere, and is thus insensibly reduced to an impalpable powder.

In this manner, lime resumes the principle of which it has been deprived by calcination, and is reconstituted limestone, or calcareous carbonate, without regaining its solidity. In proportion as the recombination goes on, the lime loses the properties which it had acquired from the action of fire; it ceases to be caustic, its solubility in water is diminished, and its affinity for that fluid becomes almost nothing.

The lime used in agriculture is that which has been slackened by air. Unslackened lime destroys vegetation, at least if it be not combined with manures which moderate its action, or with such bodies as can furnish enough carbonic acid to saturate it.

We are indebted to Davy for some experiments which throw a great light upon the action of lime upon vegetation. He has proved that the fibrous portion of plants, deprived of all the particles which can be dissolved by water, presents another series, soluble after having been for sometime emacerated with lime. Thus lime may be very efficaciously employed, when it is wished to convert dry wood or fibrous roots and stalks, to the nourishment of plants. Limestone broken, and lime completely restored to the state of a carbonate, do not produce this effect; it is necessary to employ lime slackened with water, and mixed with a fresh portion of that fluid, and the fibrous substances must remain for some time exposed to the action of solution. In the case of which I have just spoken, the lime renders soluble and suited to the nourishment of plants, some substances, which, in their natural state, do not possess this characteristic; and, for this purpose the use of it may be very advantageous. Thus, when it is desirable to convert ligneous and fibrous plants into manure, it may be done by treating them with lime.

If it be required to employ, as manure, some substance, whether animal or vegetable, which are by nature soluble in water, their mixture with lime forms new compounds of nature completely

different from their constituent principles, but which may, in time, become very proper for the nutriment of plants; this requires some explanation.

The compounds formed by lime, with nearly all the soft animal or vegetable substance, which will combine with it, are insoluble in water; accordingly, lime destroys, or greatly diminishes the property of fermentation in the large part of them; but these same compounds, at length under a change from being exposed for a length of time to the constant action of air and water; the lime passing to the state of a carbonate, and the animal and vegetable substances being gradually decomposed, and furnishing new products capable of applying nourishment to plants; as that lime answers two great purposes for nutriment; first, it disposes certain insoluble bodies to form by their decomposition soluble compounds; and, secondly, it prolongs the action and nutritive virtue of some soft and insoluble animal and vegetable substances, beyond the term they would continue to act, if they were not made to enter into combination with lime.

Very striking instances of the facts, which I have just stated, may be found in some of the operations performed in various branches of manufactures. For instance, in the process of refining sugars to free them from the vegetable extract and albumen which they contain, the milk of lime is employed, which, combining with these substances, rises to the surface of the liquid in the form of a thick and insoluble scum; this, if carried immediately into the fields, destroys vegetation, but if deposited in a ditch during a year, it forms one of the most fertilizing manures with which I am acquainted. I have established this fact, by having employed, in this manner, during the period of a dozen years, the abundant foam arising from the sugar of beets in my manufactory.

To be Continued.

CORN MARKET AND ITS EFFECT.

We have before us the Liverpool Circular of Buchanan & Son, for Sept. 1st, in which the following remarks are made.—*U. S. Gaz.*

LIVERPOOL, 1st Sept. 1838.

Sirs—It is satisfactory to be enabled to report a favourable change in the weather, which has now assumed a settled appearance, and should it continue, fears which have existed for the fate of our harvest will be lessened or removed. The recent advance in the Corn market, will release a capital long locked up, and give a stimulus for a time to a branch of business which has been dormant or uncertain. From the manufacturing districts accounts are very satisfactory, so that with average crops of Grain, selling at excellent prices, we may reasonably anticipate a prosperous state of business to the conclusion of the present, if not throughout the ensuing year.

As an appendage to the above, take the following:

Our Corn Market has been flat throughout the week; on Sunday last the weather took up, and with exception of the day, has since been fine and seasonable. The consequence is, that but little business was done at Tuesday's market, nor yet at that of yesterday. Free Wheat has declined during the week (that is at the two markets) 1s. to 1s. 3d. per 70 lbs., and oats 3d. to 4d, per 45

lbs.; even at these reductions, buyers supply themselves sparingly. We may make a similar remark on Wheat and Flour under the lock, the duties on which, it will be seen, are much reduced, but the price declines, though the duty falls.—Good red Baltic Wheat, may be purchased in bond at 8s. 9d a 9s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Flour as in quality, is offered at 3s. 8d. per bbl. without finding buyers. If the weather continues favourable, our crops of Oats and Barley will be excellent; but Wheat under any and the most favourable circumstances must be short; still with settled weather, and a reduced consumption, consequent on high prices, nothing like unduly high prices need be anticipated.

On the 6th of September, it is remarked the weather is very fine, and wheat and flour at a serious decline.

We refer to this matter as an occasion of felicitation. Every bushel of grain that has to be supplied to England, subtracts its value from the amount of capital in London, which would otherwise be devoted to business, and especially aid its proportion in the mercantile business of the United States. The loss of the crops in England is not a mere diversion of trade—it is so much abstracted from business, so much capital taken from the common stock.

We subjoin another paragraph from a Circular issued on the 11th of August, when great fears were apprehended for the crop; it alludes to the subject in this light:

A great degree of anxiety has existed, and does still exist, as to the result of the coming harvest. The future course of business will be much influenced thereby. Should the crop as a whole, prove tolerably good, then any import which may be required would perhaps be an advantage rather than otherwise. If on the contrary, a serious and considerable injury should ensue, its general effects would be very prejudicial in many ways, and in none more so than the actual extension of capital, to the extent or value of the eventual deficiency.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

An address was delivered in this town a few days since, on the subject of manufacture of Beet Sugar, by Mr. Childs, who has spent some months in Europe. He alluded to the German method, lately discovered, which had been patented in every country in Europe. Some of our shrewd ones went to work, and the result of their "experiments" will be found in the Hampshire Republican which accompanies this.

H. FERRY.

Northampton, April 15, 1838.

The German improvement over the French method of making beet sugar, a patent affair in Europe, consists simply in drying the beets, which are then reduced to a powder by grinding, and changed into a decoction by adding water. The experiment has been most thoroughly tried by Mr. Zachariah Wilder, of this town, which resulted in complete success. Mr. W. by this process, which, we understand, is as simple as that of making a cup of tea from aromatic herbs, has succeeded in extracting ten per cent of sugar from the cured beet—and he is confident that at least twelve per cent can be obtained at another experiment. For his efforts in prosecuting his experiments to signal success, Mr. Wilder deserves the unqualified thanks of the agricultural world. The result of his labors will give us

impetus to the culture of beets in Hampshire country, which cannot fail to be productive of lasting good. But to the process again. The dried powder of the beet was found to yield its saccharine immediately, as the decoction was found to be as sweet as boiled maple syrup, the moment the water was added to the powder. The means for the clarification of the decoction were very simple. Animal charcoal and lime were the only agents employed. This eminently successful experiment proves the fact, that the immensely important article of sugar can be manufactured by any intelligent farmer's household, as easily as bread, pies or cakes can be made and baked. A rich garden spot of a quarter of an acre, can produce beets enough to make a thousand pounds of sugar; no heavy capital or incorporated company is required to carry on the business. Every individual can make a pound of Indian meal.—This important fact has just been proved.—Now let us look at the amount of sugar brought into Northampton last year. Why, it amounted to *one hundred and seven thousand pounds*, which together with molasses consumed, would cost over \$10,000. This is no inconsiderable sum to be expended by our citizens annually. A dozen resolute farmers, by their influence and labors combined, can create that sum from their lands this summer in the culture of the beet. At least, so we think.

SELECTING SEED CORN.

One important method of improvement in agriculture is by the selection of good seed. This is not only essential for the purpose of preventing deterioration. Almost any seed may be improved by proper care, and if any farmer has a valuable kind and rests satisfied without improvement, he must not suppose that it will continue good without that pains which is usually practised to improve it.

We often hear farmers and gardeners speak of their having had a valuable kind of grain, peas, or something else of importance, and now, they say, they have *run out*, and they know not where to find any of the kind; so having managed in such a way as to allow an excellent kind of vegetable to degenerate, they have recourse to some other kind that has been improved under the judicious care of more skilful cultivators.

Corn is a very profitable crop to the farmer, as the fodder, with good management in curing, and in feeding, is usually worth as much as a good crop of grass on the same ground; the grain is cooked in many ways and forms an excellent food for man, and it forms a good food alone or is a valuable ingredient in mixed food for stock. The importance of this crop, and the difficulties in raising it in cool seasons, should stimulate every farmer to learn what kind is the best, and induce those who have good kinds to select seed judiciously, that they may in a measure overcome the troubles that attend its cultivation. And here we would urge one very important consideration upon the farmer, which, we believe, will pass unnoticed by many to their very serious disadvantage; that is, this season has been unusually propitious to the corn crop, and the farmer should calculate to plant seed suited to the short, cool seasons for a number of years last past, rather than calculate on a succession of such seasons as the present.

The earliest ears that ripen, if they are well filled, of good form and large size, should be selected for seed, and marked by tying some husks together, or in some other way, that they may be

distinguished at harvest; or if the corn be well ripened it may be gathered at the time the selection is made. If a very valuable variety of corn be cultivated that is rather late for the climate and it be desirable to acclimate it, the very earliest ears must be selected without so much regard to their size and beauty; but if the corn be sufficiently early, and it be necessary to improve in the size of the ears and in productiveness, then none should be selected but the large, handsome ears that are well filled, and that grow on stalks that have two good ears or more, the best of which only should be taken.

Though a kind of corn may be sufficiently early for the climate, the ears that first ripen, being otherwise as desired for the above purposes of improvement, should be selected, otherwise it will grow later and adapt itself to the climate where it is cultivated; and not only that, as corn originated in the southern climate, it is prone, when cultivated in the north, to grow later and adapt itself to the longer season in the climate of its origin. Therefore care is necessary in order that early corn may continue to be early; and if the seed be not selected when the corn is ripening, so that the earliest ears can be distinguished, the large late ears will be likely to be selected, and thus the crop will be later and later every year.

Seed corn should be selected from those stalks that are large at bottom, and are not very high, but run up of a regular taper, and have the ears set low. If convenient the corn should not be shelled from the cob long before it is planted, as that part where the chit starts is very tender and has a thin covering for its protection, but it is well protected by the cob before it is shelled. As that part of the corn that contains moisture, and seems to be the seat of life in the vegetable process is embedded in the cob, with a very tender skin over it, it is evident that on exposure, when taken from the cob, the moisture will gradually evaporate; and the vitality be destroyed. We have never made nor heard of experiments being made on this point, but from the examination of a kernel corn, and the manner in which the soft, moist part is protected in the cob, and by the compactness of the neighboring kernels, we have no doubt, that corn on the cob will retain its vitality much longer, probably as long again on the cob as it will off.—*Yankee (Portland) Farmer.*

The News and the Market.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday, says:—The news from England has not induced holders of flour to lower their prices materially, but there have been few buyers this day. A cargo of 2000 bu. prime N. Carolina wheat, to arrive, has just been sold \$2 per bush. Cotton is not changed in prices, though there is rather less activity to-day than yesterday.

A HALF DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a beautiful *roan* half Durham Cow. She is fresh in milk and only 4 years old. Her price is \$75. Applications, post-paid, to be made to ED. P. ROBERTS.

Who has also for sale several full bred Devons, males and females.

oc 2 4t

SEED WHEAT & RYE.

275 bushels white chaff bearded wheat
200 do red do do
250 do Italian and Tuscany spring do
All the above of superior quality, and selected particularly for seed. o 2 R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. MANUFACTURERS & SEEDSMEN,

Light street, near Pratt street wharf, offer for sale, An extensive assortment of Agricultural and horticultural Implements and Seeds, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the various departments, where the most competent workmen are employed, and durable materials used.

The assortment of Ploughs is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self-Sharpening, Improved Davis, &c. &c.

Wheat Fans—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake and Watkins' Patent.

Corn Shellers—for manual and horse power, warranted to shell 2a700 bushels of Corn per day.

Corn and Cob Crushers—for breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock. Stock raisers will find their interest promoted by using this machine by a saving of full 30 per cent.

Cylindrical Straw Cutters—Of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective straw cutter in this country. Cultivators, for cultivating corn, tobacco, &c.

Drill and Sowing Machines, for drilling vegetable and grass seeds.

Vegetable Cutters, for slicing Turnips, mangel wortle, pumpkins, &c.

Harrow—Expanding, com. square and diamond shape. Common Dutch Straw Cutters.

Patient Seeding Plough, made with 2 or 3 mould boards, which are formed as practice and science dictates to be the most perfect mode. The mould and landboard of these ploughs present two edges or sides, which can be reversed when the first course wears out.

Garden Seeds of every variety.

Field Seeds—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass; early Potatoes; Gama Grass Roots; Bacon and Mercer Corn; Dutton and early white Flint; several sorts garden corn, Italian and Tuscany Spring wheat; Timothy, herds and orchard Grass; Millet, &c.

Trees and Plants supplied at the shortest notice, from the Clairmont Nurseries near this city.

Wanted, prime lots Seed Grain and Grass Seeds.

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A BOAR AND SOW FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised to sell a boar and sow, half Berkshire; the boar is large of his age, being 15 months old, the sow 12 months old, and in pig by the boar; they are both fine animals, and will be sold for \$25. Apply to oc 2 4t

ED P. ROBERTS.

\$10 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber on the 26th of May last, one cow and two heifers. The cow is a large fine looking pale red cow, with short horns inclining inwards, one of which is rather shorter than the other; she has a restless look out of her eyes.

The largest of the heifers was 27 months old on the first of the present month, is slender built, of blood red or mahogany color, and resembles very much the Devon breed.

The other heifer was 18 months old on the 10th Sept. is a pale red buffalo, rather chunky built.

Whoever returns the said cattle to the subscriber at his residence, 2 miles from this city, on the Philadelphia road, adjoining the first turnpike gate, shall receive the above reward, or \$5 for the cow and \$2½ a head for the heifers.

Any person who may know where said cattle are, who will give such information as may lead to their recovery by the subscriber, shall receive half the reward, or a proportionate sum for either of them. E. P. ROBERTS.

oc 2 4t

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.

Early in October next, Mr. Whittaker's 2d sale of pure improved Short Horns, will be held at Powelson, near Philadelphia. Due notice will be given of the day of sale, when pedigrees in detail will be furnished.

The subscriber is authorized by Col. Powell to state that all the best cattle which he has at any time imported, and the improved Short-Horns, which he considered the best in England, were either in Mr. Whittaker's possession, or had been derived from his fold. In this sale, Col. Powell has not the slightest interest.

C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

aug 28

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Oct. 2, 1838

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	8 00
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	6 50	8 00
CORN, yellow	bushel	98	—
White	"	96	—
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	9	11
North Carolina,	"	91	11
Upland,	"	91	11
Louisiana — Alabama	"	11 1/2	12
FELTHENS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 12	—
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh'fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores	"	8 25	—
" wagon price,	"	7 75	—
City Mills, super	"	8 25	—
" extra	"	8 50	—
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	—	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	bushel.	—	—
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 25	2 50
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	90	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	16 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100 lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,	—	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — ; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 87	6 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	93	—
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wavy, suitable	"	10 00	20 00
for segars,	"	8 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	6 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	5 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 93	2 00
Red, best	"	1 70	1 75
Maryland	"	1 70	1 75
WHISKEY, 1st p. in bbls.	gallon.	45	46
" in hds.	"	46	—
" wagon price,	"	—	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 10	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	washed, uncleaned
Full Merino,	"	45	50
Three fourths Merino,	"	40	45
One half do.	"	35	40
Common & one fourth Mori.	"	35	40
Pulled,	"	30	33

DURHAM & DEVON BULL.

For sale, a young bull, 18 months old. He was got by a full bred Durham bull of the strain of Col. Powell, out of a full bred Devon cow. His color is a strawberry roan showing his affinity to the blood of his sire. His pedigree will be warranted, and his price is \$75, cash on delivery.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Editor Farmer & Gardener.

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BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	16
BACON, ham, now, Balt. cured.	pound.	15	16
Shoulders, " do.	"	13	14
Middlings, " do.	"	13	14
Assorted, country,	"	14	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	—
Roll,	"	—	37 1/2
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old.	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milk,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	12 00	15 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 75	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	2 00
Eggs,	dozen.	12 1/2	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 50	4 62
Mackerel, No. 1, — No. 2	"	—	—
No. 3,	"	—	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,	—	—	11

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi. par
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia, do
MARYLAND.	do	Branch at Fredericksburg, do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg, do
Hagerstown,	do	Norfolk, do
Frederick,	do	Winchester, do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg, do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Danville, do
Do. payable at Easton, do	do	Bank of Vall-y, Winch. par
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.	do	Branch at Romney, do
Cumberland, do	do	Do. Charlestown, par
Millington, do	do	Do. Leesburg, par
DISTRICT.	do	Wheeling Banks, 2 1/2
Washington,	do	Ohio Banks, generally 3
Georgetown,	do	New Jersey Banks, 3
Alexandria,	do	New York City, do
PENNSYLVANIA.	do	New York State, do
Philadelphia,	par	Massachusetts, 1 1/2
Chambersburg,	do	Connecticut, 1 1/2
Gettysburg,	do	New Hampshire, 1 1/2
Pittsburg,	2 1/2	Maine, 1 1/2
York,	2 1/2	Rhode Island, 1 1/2
Other Pennsylvania Banks,	2	North Carolina, .3 1/2
Delaware [under \$5].	4	South Carolina, .4 1/2
Do. [over \$5].	11	Georgia, .5 1/2
Michigan Banks,	10	New Orleans, 7 1/2
Canadian do.	10	

MULBERRY TREES.

200,000 genuine Mulberry Trees, and as many more as may be wanted, of the most improved kinds.

Consisting of the best selected varieties now in use, for cultivation, feeding worms, and making silk; being accustomed to this country, and adapted to either warm or cold climates, affording a rare opportunity for Companies or individuals to be supplied, from the most extensive collection of mulberry trees ever seen in any village within the United States.

Autumn is decidedly the best time for removal, and orders left with

Messrs. I. B. Col', Sec'y of the Connecticut Silk Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Alonzo Wakeman, at the office of the American Institute, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.; Thomas Lloyd, Jr. No. 236 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Luther L. Cox, Baltimore, Md.; B. Snider & Co., Savannah, Ga.; Bliss Jenkins & Co., Mobile, Al; James Lyman, St. Louis, Mo.; Case & Judd, Columbus, O.; G. Harwood, Rochester, N. Y.; and the publishers of this advertisement, or with the subscriber, in Northampton, Mass.

Orders left with the above gentlemen will be promptly attended to, and each will be furnished with samples of the foliage.

Several valuable farms may be had with or without Mulberry plantations. Apply at the office of

D. STEBBINS.

Northampton, Aug. 22, 1838. 7t au 28

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED STORE.

The subscriber informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand at his old establishment in Pratt-street, near Hanover, a large assortment of PLOUGHES and Agricultural IMPLEMENTS generally, which are too numerous to name in an advertisement, but invites such of the public who are in want of any articles in his line to call, assuring them that his work shall be as well made, of good materials, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. His patent Cylindrical Straw Cutters made on his late improved plan are kept at all times on hand, of various sizes and prices, with wood and iron frames—and he challenges its equal in any part of the world. Having an iron foundry attached to my establishment, all orders for Ploughs and Machine castings can be furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms.

In store—Herd's and Orchard GRASS SEEDS, of prime quality; also, Landeth's superior GARDEN SEEDS. He is also agent for Mr. Samuel Reeves' Nursery, near Salem, New Jersey, whose fruit trees he can recommend to the public with confidence. Those wishing Trees from that Nursery this fall should hand in their orders immediately.

J. S. EASTMAN.

N. B. On hand, two Threshing Machines, with portable horse powers, that can be highly recommended and warranted equal to any in use.

FOR SALE,

A short horn bull, YOUNG REGENT, sired by Dr. Hosack's bull Malcolm, and his dam is believed to be a full blood Durham short-horn. Young Regent is handsomely marked with white and brown spots, of fine form and size, about 3 years old last spring; his calves are fine, as may be seen on this farm. He will be sold a greater gain, if an early application is made to

ROBT. SINCLAIR,

se 11 3t Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

NEW SEED STORE.

The subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GRASS SEEDS, warranted to be genuine and fresh, suitable to the approaching season, such as

Tumothy
Orchard
Herd's or Red Top

Also, BUCKWHEAT for fall seeding, as an intercrop, preparatory to the wheat crop.

TURNIP SEEDS, of different kinds and of the best quality. Farmers and Gardeners will find it to their advantage to call and supply themselves liberally of this seed, to supersede in some measure their loss occasioned by the drought. Also BIRD SEED of every kind.

All orders by mail or otherwise, for CASH or GOOD REFERENCES, will be faithfully and duly executed, with despatch. FARM and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds on best terms, furnished by

THOMAS DENNY,

au 21 Grant street, near Pratt street.

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonale terms, v. 2.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got 'y the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two b. lls half improved Durham short horn, and half Dev. n.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

se 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

A DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a superior Bull—he is of fine size and unexceptionable pedigree, which will be given next week—he comes from a strain of deep milkers, and is himself the sire of several fine animals. Price \$500.

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